

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1897.

XXXV-NO. 46

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

TWO BAD WITNESSES.

Being Hungry, They Break in and Steal.

TODAY'S COURT HOUSE NEWS.

Frank Yingling's Witnesses Get into Serious Trouble at New Berlin—They Help Themselves and Land in Jail—A Massillon Divorce Case—Court House News.

CANTON, Jan. 28.—John Blocher and William Blocher, aged 29 and 18 years respectively, occupy a cell in the county jail. They claim to reside in Akron and formerly worked for Frank Yingling in Massillon. They came to Canton to testify as Yingling's witnesses in the case of Ferguson against Yingling, and not having been paid their fees were left penniless, and Thursday morning started to walk home. They reached New Berlin about noon, and having had no breakfast, decided to beg for food. They went to the residence of Frank Young, but found no one at home. An entrance was forced through a window and after filling their pockets with food ransacked the house. They secured over nine dollars in money and a number of small articles of value and were just leaving the house when discovered by Mr. Young's son, who was returning to dinner from school. The alarm was given, and the teacher, Elmer Stoner, and Constable N. S. Gray overtook the thieves, whom they took before Justice Shick. Both pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and larceny.

A GRAND SOCIAL EVENT.

EAST GREENVILLE, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Lincoln Young planned and executed a surprise party on her husband and their guest, Miss Pearl Hartel, of Smithville, Thursday evening, that in magnitude and grandeur surpassed the most magnificent local social event in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The merry-making consisted of all kinds of parlor and ring games, and for the amusement of the more energetic young people boxing gloves and similar paraphernalia were provided. After the supper, or, more properly, the feast, Mr. Young placed his horses and sleighs at the disposal of his guests, and every person was driven to his own door, if R. T. Price be excepted, that gentleman having fallen by the way side in some unaccountable manner, and over which he subsequently trudged for an hour or two.

DIED IN SNAKE HOLLOW.

EAST GREENVILLE, Jan. 28.—James Lilly, a lone old man who for years has made his home in a wretched cabin in a corner of Snake Hollow road, died yesterday of what appeared to be cancer of the throat. He was a widower, and being very poor often suffered for lack of attention and the necessities of life.

John R. Jones and his son were awakened last night by mysterious sounds in the vicinity of their home, which they later learned were produced by the operation of a burglar, whom they immediately frightened away.

NEW COAL TERRITORY.

Recent Developments in the Vicinity of Orrville.

The Orrville Crescent says that thousands of acres have been leased in that part of Wayne county within the last two years, and a number of test holes have been drilled, but those interested in the work keep the result of the tests to themselves. As the leasing of land continues the theory is tenable that coal in paying quantities exists to a large extent.

Recently a hole was drilled on the Joseph Troyer farm, near the Troyer school house, to the depth of 228 feet. Nearly the entire depth was through rock. After passing through the rock the drill suddenly dropped about two feet. On pumping out the water it was black in color and small particles of coal were found in the contents of the pump. The result of the experiment has not been made public. John Groff, of Massillon, who leased the Troyer farm, has also leased the farm of Samuel Benner, and others, and in course of time will possibly lease the farms of Mrs. Denke, John Steele, John and Jacob Bechtel, John Seigley, Reuben Buchwalter and the Levi Troyer farm owned by C. D. Swan.

COAL MINERS NEEDED.

A Michigan Company Writes Here for Help.

Z. T. Baltzly has received a letter from a friend, a traveling man, who says that Frank Zagelmeyer, president of the Monitor Coal Company, of Bay City, Mich., wants to hire twenty practical miners at the following scale of prices: Under three feet in thickness, 75¢ per ton; from three feet to three feet three inches, 70¢ per ton; from three feet three inches to three feet six inches, 65¢ per ton; from three feet six inches and over, 60¢ per ton. All coal weighed before screened. Screenings paid same price as other coal.

It is suggested that the desired number of miners of this district communicate with this firm immediately.

Fighting the Load Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—[By Associated Press]—The Senate committee on postoffices and post roads continued the hearing on the Load bill. Governor Cleaves, of Maine, opposed the bill, saying the exclusion of sample copies of newspapers would invalidate many advertising contracts. Mr. Wheeler, of Canton, petition for an order concerning the disposition to be made of real estate, has been filed. Flora Fink has applied for a divorce from Harmon Houghton, Mifflin & Co., also opposed the bill. The President has returned

Habitual drunkenness and failure to provide are charged.

EVENTS IN GREENTOWN.

GREENTOWN, Jan. 29.—Allen Wise was a business visitor to Canal Fulton Wednesday. Miss Crooks, of Topeka, Kas., is the guest of her cousin, Miss Josephine Miller...Revival services are being held at the M. E. church, conducted by the Rev. O. B. Jones...Miss Ada Acker, who has been in Akron for the past few months, has returned home...Miss Eva Miller, of Akron, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Miller...Two sled loads of young people from this town were entertained at the home of Mrs. Emma and Grace Long, north of Uniontown, Tuesday evening...What was formerly the school house here has been repaired, and is now the town hall. Chas. Courier, of Cleveland, has charge of the scenery...At the invitation of Miss Ivy Walter, a party of young people took a sleigh ride to New Berlin, Wednesday evening, where they were charmingly entertained at the home of Miss Walter's grandparents...Harry Stover, of Canal Dover, and Miss Nettie Miller were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Miller, southeast of town, last Thursday, by the Rev. J. L. Herron, of Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Stover left for Cleveland immediately after the ceremony. They will be at home to their friends Thursday, Jan. 28, 1897, at Mr. and Mrs. N. Miller's home...The Junior Order of American Mechanics gave a supper in their hall, Thursday evening. The Daughters of Rebekah, Prof. and Mrs. H. H. Syler, Misses Emma Leeser and Margaret Morgan, of this town, and Prof. J. O. Wise, of Akron, were among the guests.

MINNIE KOONTZ began action for a divorce and alimony from Samuel R. Koontz, on Wednesday afternoon. The petition was filed by Lawyers Baldwin and Young, of Massillon. The plaintiff and defendant were married at Massillon in July, 1895, and although Mrs. Koontz claims to have conducted herself as a faithful and obedient wife, her husband is alleged to have been exceedingly brutal. He has failed to provide and according to the charges preferred, on October 15, 1896, cruelly choked her and used unbecoming language. It is also charged that Mr. Koontz wilfully neglected to provide food and clothing, thus compelling his wife to earn a living. Mrs. Koontz in addition to the divorce and alimony, desires the restoration of her maiden name, Minnie Lantz.

CANTON, Jan. 29.—A motion to continue the Rex-Demuth \$20,000 damage case, for alleged slander, owing to the illness of an important witness, was allowed by Judge McCarty yesterday. The case was withdrawn from the present assignment.

In a petition filed in court this morning by Lawyers Clark, Ambler & Clark, Wm. H. Green prays for judgment against Nathan Hollaway and others to recover \$8,000. The sum is due on a promissory note and is secured by mortgage.

Wm. Schriner has been appointed administrator of the estate of Michael Schriner, of Lake township.

In the estate of James Bayliss, of Massillon, appraisement of partnership assets of Bayliss & Berlin has been ordered.

Mary A. Rusher has been appointed guardian of Homer B. Rusher, of Canton.

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the assignment of Aaron Best, of Canton.

The guardian of John Keller, of Washington township, has filed a first partial account.

Final accounts have been filed in the estates of Thomas F. Haines, of Lexington township, and Alpheus Bloomfield, of Marlboro township.

In the assignment of Wm. S. Williams, of Canton, inventory and appraisement and schedule of debts and liabilities have been filed.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Wm. A. Poorman and Louisa Kame, of Canton, and James I. Glass and Olier C. Tressler, of Waynesburg.

By the fifth assignment of the January term of common pleas court, twenty-five cases have been assigned each to Judge Taylor and Judge McCarty for hearing next week. The \$10,000 damage case of Mrs. Eckley vs. the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company will be called on Monday before Judge McCarty. The Rex-Demuth slander case will be the first heard by Judge Taylor. The case of Hall and Davidson vs. Charles Frantz and others, of Massillon, has been assigned for trial on Monday and Tuesday, respectively. The defendants are charged with causing the arrest of Hall and Davidson on false representations. The difficulty arose through an endeavor to compel a non-resident to pay a license for conducting a sale of cheap clothing within the city limits.

The second partial account has been filed by the guardian of Jacob Siebold, of Massillon...R. W. McCaughey has been appointed administrator of the estate of Philip Morganthal, of Massillon...The will of Agnes McCalister, of Perry township, has been filed for probate...The will of Barbara Ertle, of Perry township, has been filed for probate...A petition to sell real estate has been filed in the estate of Adam Eisenhour, of Canton...In the estate of Eliza Galbreath, of Canton, petition for an order concerning the disposition to be made of real estate, has been filed...Flora Fink has applied for a divorce from Harmon Houghton, Mifflin & Co., also opposed the bill. The President has returned

A STORY OF KENTUCKY.

The Thrilling Adventures of a "Knight of the Grip."

ONE TURN OF THE KALEIDESCOPE.

Possibilities for Modern Literature—A Secluded Spot—A Villainous Landlord—A Murderous Knife—And a Drummer With Imagination.

I have often wondered why the "Knight of the Grip" has not been used as a character in modern literature, for he is really an interesting personage and presents so many aspects that he could be utilized in almost an unlimited way.

There is great uniformity in his distinctive traits. Like the kaleidoscope, he is all made upon the same principle, but presents a brilliant, ever changing spectacle when turned in a strong light. He is not difficult to cultivate; on the contrary, he will do the cultivating himself if allowed the opportunity. He is numerous and ever present, for in every inhabited spot you will find him, and moreover you will usually find him agreeable. You meet him at the dinner table, and you have at once become his friend, for he is as free and unrestrained after the first greeting as though your friendship had been tested and ripened by years. His stories and his humor are proverbial and alike inexhaustible. He appears to advantage on a Saturday night, when he has reached his "Sunday town." The Lahr House, at Lafayette, Ind., for example, is a favorite Sunday rendezvous, to which congenial spirits gravitate, one attracting another.

I was one of a crowd that settled down one Saturday night to enjoy the comforting influences of a Lahr House supper and a good cigar afterwards. A young man drifting from one group to another finally reached ours, and most informally but cordially invited us to attend a traveling men's social at the club of the local organization, over the way. "We will have some speeches, stories, and a good time generally," said he, and we, of course, accepted, our passport and introduction being all comprehended in four words: "One of the boys." The invitation indicated the programme, which reached well into Sunday morning—it was "a good time generally." The stories told would serve for many a turn of the kaleidoscope, being personal experiences and endless yarns. An individual struggling through life with six cases of boots and shoes, furnished this case:

"I sold goods for a Boston house when I first went out on the road, and was sent down into Indiana and Kentucky to work the river towns. It was not long after the war and before the period of reconstruction. It was a tough country and in Kentucky absolutely dangerous for Yankees, unless he kept his wits about him. Traveling was nearly all accomplished by boat or on horse back, and the hotels didn't deserve the name. In many places there were none, and travelers were accommodated in public houses that did their principal business in whiskey. On the afternoon preceding my adventure, I was traveling on horse back, and in going down a steep gully, my horse stumbled and I was thrown off. I lost my pistol in the fall but didn't discover its loss until evening, as I instinctively felt for it as I entered the old shake down where I should be forced to ask for accommodation. It was a saloon, store and hotel combined, with a most villainous looking landlord behind the bar.

"I felt very uneasy for I had made some collections and had the money with me; and after supper I sat in the bar room and worked myself into a state of nervous excitement, thinking about the deeds of violence which were then of daily occurrence; but as no other shelter could be had, and no safety assumed me if I did move, there was nothing for me to do but to take my chances. You must take into consideration that this was one of my early experiences, and that fresh from my eastern home as I was, these surroundings exerted a terrifying influence. The fatigues of the day made me very sleepy, and I was finally obliged to ask the landlord to show me my bed. He called one of the loungers to take his place at the bar while he took a candle and led the way up stairs. The stairway went up between two partition walls and landed in the center of a big loft that extended the length of the building. It was an uncanny place, filled with old barrels and rubbish, and the surplus stock of the store below. At one end were four beds and near these my landlord left me with the candle. I threw off my outer clothing and lay down, leaving the candle burning, and with the money tucked under my underclothing. I could hear the conversation down stairs, and only subdued sounds occasionally reached me. I felt certain that some attempt would be made to rob me, and without my pistol I was absolutely powerless. Stories of recent murders and other deeds of violence throbbed through my head as sleep overcame me, to be continued in dreams so terrible that I would waken with a start.

"How long I dozed this way I can not say, but at last I awoke from one of these nightmares to find the candle out and inky darkness surrounded me. As I raised myself on my elbow, I thought I heard a movement of the latch on the door at the foot of the stairs and I strained

my ears to catch every sound. I was not mistaken,—the latch clicked as it lifted and the door creaked a trifle upon its hinges, as last it was cautiously opened, as I could see by the increasing light that now shone up the stairway. My breath came hard as I heard a stealthy ascending tread and finally a head emerged. I recognized the landlord, without his boots, a candle in one hand, and a murderous looking knife in the other. I don't think I am more cowardly than most people, but my over wrought nerves and the consciousness of my powerless condition, completely overcame me, and I lay like one prostrated as he came nearer and nearer. Finally he reached the box on which I had put my clothes, and set down his candle. It flashed through my mind that if my money was secured, I might escape with my life, but I hadn't power to make a sound.

"He picked up my clothing very cautiously and laid it one side, then raised the box, cut a large slice from the cheese that was stored beneath it, and retreated down the stairs as noiselessly as he had come up."

This is just a turn of the kaleidoscope. If it could be worked by skillful hands, it would reveal many wonderful things.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

Several Amendments Sure to be Insisted Upon.

ACTION OF SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Treaty Favorably Reported With Certain Changes—The Clause Naming King Oscar, of Sweden, as Umpire Stricken Out—Other Provision Made for an Umpire.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The senate committee on foreign relations took up the arbitration treaty with the intention of completing a report today. It is quite certain that the treaty will be amended. The committee agreed to report the treaty favorably with several amendments.

One of the amendments to the arbitration treaty was to strike out the clause naming King Oscar, of Sweden, as umpire, and insert that the two governments shall select an umpire if there is occasion for so doing. Another amendment is that no question affecting the domestic or foreign policy of either nation shall be arbitrated without special agreement.

HELP WANTED AT ONCE.

Additional Supplies Required by the Guild.

Miss Corns, secretary of the Needleworkers Guild, says there is a crying need of additional supplies for disposal among the poor. "What we want especially," says she, "are shoes, children's underclothing and woolen stockings. We are entirely out of these articles. The Guild originally collected 1,114 garments and 600 have been given out. The assortment is now broken, and if the public could form any idea of the very worthy class of people who come to us for assistance, or had any idea of the extent of the distress, this appeal would not have to be made at all. The demand is pressing and we need help now. Garments should be sent to Miss Helen Johnson, 165 North street. Money will also be very acceptable."

THE INDEPENDENT offers its columns to the Guild to draw upon at will. If a public appeal for cash contributions is deemed desirable, it will be glad to make such acknowledgements as tend to push the work along.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Robbery of a Railway Car and its Consequences.

August Ginter, who resides in Second street, and Emil Klever, whose home is on Hunt road, will be given a preliminary hearing before Mayor Schott on Thursday, on a very serious charge—the exact nature of which has not yet been determined.

About December 10th a Pennsylvania railway car was transferred from that road to the C. L. & W. The same night it was broken into, and among the articles stolen were a case of rubber shoes and a trunk and contents. The police force has watched the case pretty closely, especially Policeman Getz, who yesterday, feeling reasonably sure that he had located a portion of the goods, made out search warrants for these men's houses.

At first the Klever family denied any knowledge of the shoes, but later stated that August Ginter had brought four pairs to their home more than a month previous, and that those that were not themselves wearing had been sold. Ginter was called upon, and he protested his innocence, saying that he had found five pairs of shoes one morning and had put four of them in Klever's coal house. Both men were brought before the mayor and gave recognition for their appearance later.

Resumption is General.

The Wainwright Coal Company's mines in the Wellston-Jackson district have been in operation for at least a week, the mines resuming directly after the majority in the district voted to continue the strike. Mr. Wainwright has been informed that the men employed at numerous other mines are going in, and a speedy resumption generally will be the result.

It turns out that Major McKinley has heard nothing from Judge Goff in corroborating the report that the latter

ALGER AND THE CABINET

How the Tender Was Made and Accepted.

THE GENERAL TELLS THE NEWS

Of Course He is an Ohio Man—He Grew Up Near Massillon in Wayne County and Has Tasted the Bitter and the Sweet of Poverty.

CANTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. McKinley celebrated his 54th birthday anniversary by offering the war department portfolio to Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan. The tender was immediately accepted and announcement of the fact was made to THE INDEPENDENT, correspondent who chanced to be in the house, and subsequently to be in the private room.

When seen by your representative he was asked if there was any statement he could make regarding his visit to Canton or the gossip connecting him with the cabinet as secretary of agriculture. He replied that he had been very happy with Major McKinley and Mr. Smith, talking in a reminiscent vein and "swapping congress stories." He and the major were in congress together. Beyond that he said there was nothing that he could say as present. It is believed here, however, that he will shortly announce his acceptance of the agricultural portfolio. Mr. Wilson will leave on the first train for the west this morning.

General Russell A. Alger was born in Lafayette, Medina county, O., Feb. 27, 1836. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war and is claimed to have been a descendant of William the Conqueror. When 11 years of age both his parents died. For the next seven years he worked on a farm, earning money to defray his expenses at the Richfield (O.) academy during the winters. Subsequently he taught school and in March, 1857, entered a law office in Akron. Two years later he was admitted to the bar. He entered the law office of Otis & Coffinbury in Cleveland, and abandoned the practice of law the following autumn on account of failing health and moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he engaged in the lumber business, and where, in 1861, he was married to Annette H. Henry.

In 1861 Alger enlisted in the Second Michigan cavalry and was made captain of Company C. He was wounded in the battle of Booneville, Miss. Owing to his part in this engagement he was promoted to the rank of major. In 1862 he became lieutenant colonel of the Sixth Michigan cavalry and in 1863 was made colonel of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, his regiment being in Custer's famous brigade. In 1864 his health induced him to retire from the service. He was brevetted brigadier and major general "for gallant and meritorious service" and was on private service in 1863-4, receiving orders personally from President Lincoln.

In 1865 he removed to Detroit, where he has since been extensively engaged in lumber and pine land business. He was a member of the firm of Moore & Alger and became the head of the firm of R. A. Alger & Co., then the most extensive pine timber operators in the west. Subsequently the firm was merged into that of Alger, Smith & Co., which owns and operates extensive tracts and mills in Michigan and in the Canadian Georgian Bay region.

General Alger was elected governor of Michigan in 1884, receiving 3,950 votes over Begole, fusionist. His administration of affairs was considered highly successful. In 1888 he was one of the leading candidates for the Republican nomination for president. The acrimony which developed between the Alger workers and those of Senator Sherman, who

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1897.

The appointment of General Alger as secretary of war is announced and it is received everywhere with evidence of satisfaction. The cabinet, as far as it is now completed, is all that anybody could expect or desire.

Mr. McKinley has written to the inaugural committee at Washington, protesting against the expenditure of \$50,000 for an inaugural ball, and recommending that \$25,000 be devoted to the organized alleviation of wretchedness in the great cities of the United States, \$10,000 to provide food and shelter for the persecuted Armenians of Turkey, and \$15,000 to relieve the horrors of plague and famine in India."

In justice to the Rev. Mr. Simpson this paper seems called upon to say that he did not state that he was unable to answer any of the questions put to him by INDEPENDENT correspondents, but that he could not give definite replies to all of them. If "G. S." would call on him, he would, no doubt, be glad to give him the desired information. Mr. Simpson has frequently stated he will give any information in his power to persons who seek him in private.

All people who know Lyman J. Gage—a successful, upright, just and high-minded Chicago business man, will be glad to know that Mr. McKinley has decided to appoint him secretary of the treasury. The office is one that should be filled by a business man. It is no place for idlers, dreamers, and amateur financiers. Mr. Gage is accustomed to engaging in large transactions, and the arrangement is therefore one that can not be other than gratifying to him and satisfying to everybody else.

HARKEN TO A HORSEMAN.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

We get good sleighing about every five years. The daily刷刷 in East Main street make fun for the horses, fan for their drivers, and fun for the people who stand on the sidewalk to see the sport. Unlike road wagon racing, the jingle of the bells is pleasing and nobody is harmed. Let's have a little sense. The ordinance about fast driving is designed for persons who disturb the peace and good order of the town. Technically speaking, it may be wrong to race a horse on the street, but the days of blue laws and that sort of thing are over.

RACER.

COUNTRY HIGH SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

A high school in the middle of Tuscarawas township! Huzzah! There are too many high schools. Better give us an experimental farm where our boys and girls can learn to dig and plant and reap and make butter. Close up the town high schools, too, and substitute a training school where the young can be taught to work. Are you reading Hugh Wynne? Don't you recall that Hugh was compelled to serve an apprenticeship with a farrier although his parents were wealthy, because it was the Quaker rule that every boy must learn a trade no matter what his station in life might be? That's a rule we ought to enforce now. Think about this, you "Tuscarawas Township Citizen," and you tax payers of Massillon, and let's hear what you have to say.

GROUTER.

CONCERNING DR. DOWIE.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

We have read in your columns the opening, in your city, of the discussion of divine healing and Dr. Dowie. The questions asked by "Doubting Thomas" are but natural to one hearing the doctrine preached for the first time, but in Chicago, as well as in many other places, divine healing has become an established fact. If "Doubting Thomas" or any like inquirers will send address we will furnish him with names and addresses of scores of people, who rejoice in such perfect liberation from disease and suffering that they will gladly furnish him with full particulars of their several cases. Could all doubters be so fortunate as to bnt visit Zion Tabernacle, where Dr. Dowie conducts his meetings, and see the thousands of testimonies which adorn its walls—crutches, canes, braces, medicines of all kinds—dumb in themselves, yet speaking with an eloquence far beyond the human tongue or the power of the pen to convey; and to listen to the spoken testimonies of those who have been healed, they would at least have to give the subject some consideration.

We, ourselves, have both seen and heard many cases of such wonderful healing as to seem incredible.

Little Sunshine Harding, whose parents reside at 472 Wabash avenue, city, has seriously ill with scarlet fever, and who, when her mother's faith wavered, and she urged the child to take medicine replied: "Why don't you get closer to Jesus?" today is a well and happy child, as she stood a few weeks ago on the platform to tell her story.

The young man who was carried in from the Presbyterian hospital, city, given up to die, who received instant healing from tuberculosis of the bowels, another who was sick from inflammation of the bowels, told by his doctor he had but two hours to live, who is today en-

joying the best of health and who has affidavit on file in the superior court of Cook county state of Illinois, to the effect that he owes his release to divine healing. These are but a few of the hundreds and thousands. What are we going to do with them? N. A.

Chicago, January 28.

This correspondent, while preferring not to disclose her name, leaves her address with THE INDEPENDENT, and any one desiring to communicate privately will be enabled to do so.—Editor.

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S. J.

THE PASSING OF BRICE.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

It is not unprecedented that United States senators have been called on within their respective terms to explain wherein as representatives they have been of use and benefit to their states. One from Oregon did so on the floor of the Senate not long ago. And that will remind a good many of the Buckeye's and without regard to party (previous condition of servitudes), too, that March 4th, 1897 approached and with it the end of the term of Ohio's senator, Calvin S. Brice. For the sake of posterity and his constituents, we would that he might deign to be present in the Senate some day long enough to also show wherein his six years of service have been a benefit to Ohio. But it is, we feared, he will fail us even in this favor. Perhaps some of his friends will accommodate. We think we can list his "detriments," but we are searching for "benefits."

Ohio hails the passing of Brice! X.

WILL SUE WOODMANSEE.

Glick's Reply to the Charges of the Republican League President.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Ulysses S. Glick, against whom President Woodmansee makes the charges of misrepresenting himself as the financial agent of the National Republican League, in an interview said:

"The whole statement of President Woodmansee is false. I have never attempted to solicit a cent of money in behalf of the league since June 16, nor have I received a cent since the St. Louis convention, although I have a contract dated March 30, 1896, with the league, signed by its president, secretary and treasurer, authorizing me to act as the financial agent of that organization and to solicit funds for it. This contract has never been revoked."

"Furthermore I want to say that I have never presented myself as the personal representative of President McKinley, Mr. Hanna or Woodmansee without authority. I may add that the league has never in any way compensated me for the very considerable personal expenditures I made during my two months and a half of active service. I propose to take immediate steps to take Woodmansee to account for this libel."

GOFF HAS DECLINED.

He Prefers the Bench to Being Attorney General.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 30.—A special from Charleston, this state, says that a very close friend of Judge Nathan Goff has given out the information that Goff has declined the attorney generalship in McKinley's cabinet offered him by McKinley last week. He prefers to remain on the bench as district United States judge.

One reason known is that the judge and his wife dislike Washington. A well-founded rumor is abroad that Goff will be a candidate to succeed Senator Charles James Faulkner two years from now.

Major McKinley's Birthday.

CANTON, Jan. 30.—Major McKinley is 54 years old. His birthday was yesterday. He was the recipient of many congratulatory telegrams and letters. He passed the day quietly with friends. No special demonstration in honor of the event was made during the day. Mrs. McKinley, who is still in Chicago, congratulated her husband by telephone early in the morning.

Dawes May Be Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—From information gathered from applicants for the position who have talked to the president-elect on the subject the Associated Press feels warranted in stating that Charles G. Dawes of Evansville, Ind., will be appointed comptroller of the currency to succeed James H. Eckels, who made a great reputation in that position.

THREATENED WITH DYNAMITE.

Some New Yorkers Opposed to the Bradley-Martin Bill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Bradley Martin has received dozens of threatening letters in connection with the famous fancy dress ball which she will give on Feb. 10. These letters have disturbed her and Mr. Martin greatly.

Some of them have been of so incendiary a character as to indicate that they were written by anarchists. They have hinted at all sorts of violence if the ball is given, and in some of them dynamite bombs have been mentioned.

The Prizefight in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Now that Governor Nader of Nevada has signed the prizefight bill, it is accepted as a settled fact here that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will be held either in Reno or Carson City. Both places are bidding for it, but until Dan Stuart gives the word no one will know which of the towns it will be selected.

From the time of Julius Caesar to that of Constantine the Great the popular name for a Roman emperor was Caesar. After the reign of Constantine the subjection in the eastern empire was Constantine.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

GROWING MUSHROOMS.

Methods Practiced by Pennsylvania Producers of This Esculent.

Growing mushrooms is a simpler thing than many suppose. Mushrooms, in point of fact, can be raised in a variety of situations besides under the greenhouse benches. Any person with a cellar, stable, outhouse or pit where an even temperature of 55 to 65 degrees can be maintained can grow them. At least this is the statement of a Pennsylvania grocer who submitted his methods to a state club not long ago. The Philadelphia Ledger reported on his address as follows:

The usual method is to make a hotbed a foot or more in depth of fresh manure from the horse stable and plants the mushroom spawn in this medium; then cover the bed with about two inches of good garden soil. In from five to six weeks the mushrooms will commence to appear, and the bed will keep on bearing for months. Care must be taken that the manure is fresh and that it is prepared by two or three turnings, at intervals of 48 hours, to bring it down to the proper temperature previous to making it into the bed. After the bed is formed to the proper depth it is beaten down firmly and left alone for a day or so. The temperature will commence to rise at first, but will not remain long above 100 degrees. As soon as it falls again to 90 degrees or below the bed should be spawned.

The mushroom spawn is sold in bricks or cakes, and these have to be broken into pieces the size of a walnut and inserted in the manure just under the surface at intervals of about nine inches, and then the bed is pressed down and smoothed over. The covering of soil is put on about eight or ten days after spawning. All the growers consider this interval important. If the bed were covered immediately, it would cause the manure to heat again to above 90 degrees and kill the spawn, but after the eighth or tenth day there is no danger.

A bed may be made of any size, large or small, as the mushrooms will grow equally well in either. The beds may be made on the floor and flat or ridged, against the wall, about three feet wide and of any desired length. The mushroom thrives best in an even, moist temperature of 55 degrees, and where this can be maintained there will be no difficulty in raising plenty of mushrooms.

They can be grown from October to May indoors and outdoors in ridges protected by boards during April, May, June, September, October and November. An out of doors pit or cellar would be an excellent place to grow this crop, but it would require artificial heat during the winter months, except during mild weather. The pipes would go in the first thing, of course—say four inch hot water pipes around the pit. Make a flooring above the pipes about four inches clear and build the bed on this in the usual way. The best guidebooks on this subject are "Mushrooms; How to Grow Them," by William Falconer, and "Mushroom Culture," by William Robinson, the latter being an English work. The former was written for the climatic conditions of the United States.

Bedding For Horses.

It is a common practice for livery men to use sawdust as bedding for horses where that is abundant and straw is hard to get. But if you raise grain we should advise you to save what is needed for bedding, no matter though the sawdust be offered free. Sawdust with manure makes it very hard to rot, much more so than is straw, though both, being carbon, have scarcely any manurial value. Market gardeners object to having sawdust in manure piles, though they always compost their manure before using. It is better to use either bedding as economically as possible, and without doubt long straw bedding can be used with less waste than can sawdust, partly because it is less absorptive. The excrement, either liquid or solid, passes through the straw without doing more than discolor it. So by shaking out and drying the straw can be used repeatedly until it has rotted and broken up. The liquid manure is best saved, not by absorbent bedding, but by a layer of three or four inches of wood loan underneath the horse or cow. This also is much better for horses than standing on hard floors, either of wood or concrete. A little chopped straw lying on this earth will prevent the animal from being soiled with it. The earth flooring should be cleaned out once a week and replaced with new. With the excrement it has absorbed it will then be quite rich, but if the loan is scarce it may be dried and used repeatedly until it has absorbed all it is capable of holding.—American Cultivator.

Manuring For Wheat.

I know of no way in which greater effects can be gotten from a small amount of stable manure than in thin applications upon the surface of ground being prepared for wheat. When applied in this way, its mechanical effect is equal to its fertilizing power. Harrowing and dragging fine it and leave it as a mulch on the surface, and it helps to insure a stand of plants. Most soils have sufficient fertility to make a big yield of wheat if a good fall growth of plants can be gotten. Thin soils usually fail because they cannot force a strong growth before winter. A light coat of manure on the surface starts the wheat and lessens the danger of heating by frost. The idea that stable manure should be plowed under for wheat is abandoned by most farmers. The common mistake now is to use too much of the small supply of manure on small fields near the barn for spring crops, when larger, though more remote, returns would be gotten by top dressing. thin land that is sown to wheat and grass.—*Farmer and Fire-side*.

The Prizefight in Nevada.

Now that Governor Nader of Nevada has signed the prizefight bill, it is accepted as a settled fact here that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will be held either in Reno or Carson City. Both places are bidding for it, but until Dan Stuart gives the word no one will know which of the towns it will be selected.

From the time of Julius Caesar to that of Constantine the Great the popular name for a Roman emperor was Caesar. After the reign of Constantine the subjection in the eastern empire was Constantine.

ESTABLISHING AN APIARY.

Spring Is the Best Time—Practical Hints to Beginners.

Spring is the best time to establish an apiary, especially for a person unacquainted with the practical care of bees. Colonies in good condition secured then are more easily kept in order by the novice than if purchased in the fall. Mistakes in management may possibly be remedied before the season closes, and by the time it is necessary to prepare for the winter the learner will have gained a certain amount of practical knowledge of the nature and requirements of the bees. If the start be made late in the season, mistakes, if they occur, may result fatally before the proper remedy can be applied. This advice is given in a bulletin from the department of agriculture, authority also for the following:

The beginner had better obtain his start by purchasing one or two colonies of pure Italian or Carniolan bees in accurately made frame hives and in first class condition. These he should get from some bee master of repute near his own place if possible, in order to avoid expense and possible damage through long confinement or numerous transfers. The cost per colony may be \$6 to \$8; yet bees at this price will generally be found much cheaper in the end, for though common bees in box hives may frequently be obtained at half the price or less, the cost, when finally transferred into frame hives, fitted up with straight combs, and the common queens replaced by Italians or Carniolans, will not be less.

The possession of a colony already in prime working order gives the novice a standard with which to compare all others, and often enables him to avoid costly experiments. Another plan, also commendable, is to agree with some neighboring beekeeper to deliver as many first swarms on the day they issue as are wanted. These will give the right start if placed as soon as received in hives with foundation starters and the frames properly spaced—one and three-eighths inches from center to center, it being understood that the swarms are early and prime ones, with vigorous queens. Only those issuing from colonies that have swarmed the year before or from such as were themselves second swarms of the previous year should be accepted. Swarms from these will have queens not over one year old.

It is better to have queens of the current year's raising, but these can only be obtained by taking the second or third swarms from a given hive, which come later and are smaller, or by substituting young queens for those that come with the swarms.

The Ice Harvest.

Following are notes of interest wher- ever ice forms from The New England Homestead: One of the secrets of keeping ice is to have it packed so closely that there is no chance for air to enter either between the layers or between the cakes in the layer. To secure this, every cake must be of uniform width and cut perpendicular.

Where ponds are too small to use ice plows, a gauge should be made of two boards fastened by crosspieces (to make it of the desired width), and from 12 to 15 feet long. By laying this down on the ice one of the hooks of the tong will scratch deep enough to saw by. In cutting off the blocks they should be about half the width of the cake longer than wide, in order to break joints in packing. To smooth the surface of the layer where the cakes may be of different thickness or roughness, a long handled adz will enable any one to make it as smooth as a floor. All joints should be filled with snow, fine ice or sawdust. Sawdust should be packed around the outside from 4 to 6 inches thick.

Experience has proved that fine salt hay or coarse bog grass is a much better covering for the top than sawdust, unless a new supply of the latter is procured every year, as it soon rots and becomes dense enough to form a good conductor of heat, and in hot weather will ferment, thus generating heat enough to cause a rapid melting of the top layer. The hay, on the contrary, forms a loose, light covering, is easily removed and cannot heat unless a very thick covering is used.

Fancies and Fallacies.

"Plant beans with the eye down." On the envelopes inclosing lima beans bought of most seedsmen in the United States the purchaser is advised to plant with the eye down to insure successful vegetation. An American Agriculturist correspondent in this connection writes:

Having never followed this advice in a successful experience of 40 years, the following experiment was made last spring in two adjacent hills. In one, ten beans were carefully placed with the eye down. In the other, ten were dropped in the usual way except that care was taken to have none with the eye down. Seven plants came in the hill in which the beans were planted with the eye down, while every bean produced a plant in the other. "Plant potatoes with cut side down." When a boy, assisting in my father's garden, I was required, at the cost of much wasted energy, to carefully place each piece of potato with the cut side down. When I planted my first crop, the potatoes were dropped like corn, and to the expressed surprise of the old planters a perfect stand was secured.

Potato Scab.

Notes on experiments for the prevention of potato scab come from the Montana station. A tabulated report is given of the results obtained by using zinc chloride, zinc sulphate, potassium permanganate, potassium bicarbonate, potassium sulphide and corrosive sublimate in different strengths of solution and

BIMETALLISM SURE.

Hear Says It's Coming and That to Stay.

THE CONFERENCE BILL PASSED.

Only Four Senators Voted Against It. Silver Men Helped It—Hoar Brought Favorable Reports From Europe. Jones Welcomes an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The international bimetallic conference bill has passed the senate by a very large majority.

The vote was: Yeas, 46; nays, 4. Those voting against the passage of the bill were: Pettigrew, Vilas, Allen and Roach.

The bill as it passed the senate is as follows:

That whenever, after March 4, 1897, the president of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference called by the United States, or any other country with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio, he is hereby authorized to appoint five or more commissioners to such international conference; and for compensation of said commissioners and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the secretary of state, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of any such conference, the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

Section 2.—That the president of the United States is hereby authorized, in the name of the government of the United States, to call in his discretion such international conference to assemble at such points as may be agreed upon.

In the course of the debate Mr. Jones (Ark.) made a statement of his attitude which, in view of his position as chairman of the Democratic national committee, attracted some attention. He said he believed in allowing the friends of the bill to shape it in their own way. He desired them to have complete opportunity to try the plan for an international conference. He believed it would fail. And yet there were many earnest friends of silver who believed the plan would succeed. The last election had shown that the sentiment was almost universal for bimetallism, the only division being as to the method of bringing it about. If it came through an international agreement he would accept it gladly. Mr. Jones said he would oppose any amendment not approved by Republican senators, as he desired to make them fully responsible for this movement.

Mr. Hoar gave the results of his observations in Europe last summer, showing the tendency on the continent toward bimetallism. He had talked with M. Bourgereau, author of the bimetallic resolution in the French assembly which secured the written endorsement of 367 out of 400 members. M. Melhine, the French premier, had declared that when other nations wanted bimetallism France would not be long behind. In London Mr. Hoar had an agreeable talk with Mr. Balfour, whose championship of bimetallism had been maintained against the views of Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Vernon Harcourt. The senator said he had refrained from repeating the views stated by Mr. Balfour, although at a dinner party in London a number of eminent men had assured him that the views of Mr. Balfour on bimetallism were shared by a large part, if not a majority, of the English people.

Mr. Hoar read a letter from Germany stating that great progress was being made toward bimetallism. Thus these four great nations—the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, were steadily advancing to bimetallism. It was coming and coming to stay.

Mr. Gorman felt that the country was to be congratulated on the unanimity of sentiment for this earnest and honest effort toward an international conference. The American people favored bimetallism, and would not much longer submit to methods which did not bring definite results in that direction. Being in power the Republican party was entitled to fair treatment, and the senator said that there should be no obstruction to the policy of that party unless it became purely partisan.

The first vote was on the Cannon substitute making it on by the president imperative and within 90 days from March 4. Mr. Chandler moved to table the substitute, which motion on a rollcall prevailed—yeas, 41; nays, 8.

The amendment of Mr. Bacon adding a new section authorizing the president to call the conference was agreed to.

The bill thus amended was then put on its final passage. The result was beyond doubt, but the call was followed with keen interest. It resulted—yeas, 46; nays, 4, as follows:

Yeas—Republicans—Baker, Brown, Cameron, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Culom, Davis, Frye, Gallingher, Gear, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Nelson, Perkins, Platt, Sherman, Shoup, Thurston, Wootmore—24.

Democrats—Bacon, Bate, Blackburn, Blanchard, Call, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Jones (Ark.), Lindsay, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Murphy, Pugh, Tillman, Thurston, Wootmore—24.

Independents—Populists—Jones (Nev.), Peffer—2

Independents—Cannon—1. Total, 46.

Nays—Democrats—Roach, Vilas—2

Populists—Allen—1

Independents—Pettigrew—1. Total, 4

Killed a Woman and Wounded Himself.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Albert Cunningham, a coachman, has killed instantly Mrs. Mary Benning, at her house, 4036 State street, and then wounded himself. About a year ago Cunningham roomed at Mrs. Benning's house. He made an attempt to kill her, but escaped. His attentions were unwelcome.

The New Catholic Bishops.

ROME, Jan. 30.—The Rev. Father E. Allen, president of Mount St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg, Md., has been appointed bishop of Mobile, Ala. The Rev. John Monaghan, assistant priest at St. Patrick's church, Charleston, has been appointed bishop of Wilmington, Del.

A New U. S. Senator.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 30.—George F. Turner has been elected United States Senator.

SHOT HIS WIFE TO DEATH.

Traveling Salesman Colton Then Killed Himself at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Jan. 30.—Willard Colton, 45 years old, of 114 Sibley street, has shot and almost instantly killed his wife, Clarissa, aged 52, and shot himself in the head, dying in a short time.

Colton came home and entered the bedroom occupied by his wife and her stepdaughter, Mrs. Gertrude Hausch of Perry, O., who came to Cleveland with her two children to visit her mother and stepfather.

Mrs. Colton and her husband quarreled and he threw a lamp at her. They then went to the diningroom, off the bedroom, where the quarrel was continued.

No one knows what took place between them, but soon a shot was heard. Colton had fired a revolver at his wife, the bullet striking her between the shoulder blades. She died almost instantly. The man then turned the weapon on himself and fired a bullet into his own head and soon expired.

Colton was a traveling salesman for a Chicago shoehouse and drank heavily at times, which led to frequent quarrels between himself and wife. The couple were married in 1892, both having been married before. Mrs. Colton was worth considerable property, being the owner of the spacious dwelling on Sibley street, where the tragedy occurred.

Colton, it is said, very much disliked Mrs. Hausch, his wife's stepdaughter, and her presence in the house undoubtedly led to the quarrel and tragedy. It is believed that Mrs. Hausch would have been killed had she not escaped to the lower part of the house when the shooting began.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR REVENUE MEN.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—A call has been issued for a national convention here Saturday, Feb. 20, of all employees of the internal revenue department to form a national civil service organization, similar to the present national civil service organization of the postal department. Delegates will be present from all the states and territories.

Shortly Married After Divorce.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Martha Florence Scott of this city has been married to Edward Lathrop, a wealthy retired manufacturer of Boston. The bride was given a decree of divorce only last Monday by Judge Miller from her husband, Samuel Scott.

Not to Oppose Tariff Legislation.

TOPEKA, Jan. 30.—The state senate has adopted a resolution instructing the representatives of Kansas in the United States congress to work for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, but not to oppose tariff legislation.

A MOB AFTER NEGROES.

One Identified by a Woman He Assailed at Columbia.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Elmer L. Sehner has been brutally assaulted by an unknown negro who entered her home in Columbia while her husband was away. The fellow beat her into insensibility, gagged and assaulted her and fled. When she recovered consciousness several hours later she gave a good description of the negro and the country was scourred by police and citizens.

Detectives of Columbia brought a dozen colored men to this city charged with robbing railroad cars. They are all in jail. One of the men was taken before Mrs. Sehner, and she identified him as her assailant and fainted away without giving any particulars. The officers said that an angry mob had ropes ready to hang the men, and that the situation was very critical until they succeeded in hustling them on board the cars for this city.

WINDOW GLASS STRIKE LIKELY.

President Burns Threatens to Order Out the Workmen.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—A strike of window glass workers in this city is threatened. President Burns was ejected from McKee's factory for endeavoring to have the men strike, because of the refusal of the firm to deduct 10 per cent of their wages for credit certificates. Mr. Burns claims the refusal to make the deductions is a violation of the wage scale if persisted in by the manufacturers, a general strike will be ordered.

These certificates were given by the men for money advanced to them by the association during idleness. He is backed up by telegrams from all over the country asking him to maintain his position in the matter, as well as the dignity of the association.

RUSSIAN FLEETS READY.

A Warlike Move by That Country in the Black Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to The Times from Odessa commenting upon military and naval preparations on the part of Russia says that the Black Sea fleet, consisting of seven ironclads as well as cruisers, gunboats, torpedo-boats and torpedo-destroyers, is continuously kept under steam and ready for active service.

As for the Sebastopol fleet, the correspondent of The Times at Odessa asserts, it never was in more splendid trim for fighting.

Another Joint Convention.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—The executive committee of the United Mine Workers and a number of operators held a long session in the operators' head-quarters, Hussey building, yesterday. It resulted in nothing beyond the calling of a joint convention. The miners and operators will meet Monday or Tuesday and will hold a joint session two days later.

To Prohibit Gold Contracts.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 30.—The senate of the territorial legislature has passed the bill to prohibit the making of gold contracts in Oklahoma. The measure received the full Populist vote and two Democratic votes.

Frozen to Death While Drunk.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Private Fred Clinton, U. S. A., has been frozen to death in the street of Whitestone, L. I., while intoxicated.

Plague in Island of Formosa.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The plague has broken out in the island of Formosa.

A New U. S. Senator.

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A MONTH OF GAIN.

Nevertheless Business Men Are Disappointed.

EXPECTED TOO MUCH, SAYS DUN'S.

During the Past Week Ten Ironworks and 13 Woolen Mills Have Started Similar Things Seen in Other Industries—The Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: January has been a month of disappointment, but of real gain. Nearly everybody had promised himself a land of milk and honey after New Year's and the slow progress looks like standing still to men in such a state of mind. Moreover, there are multitudes throughout the country who have been taking large ventures in advance of or apart from their regular business, because they expected a rise in prices. But prices fail as yet to bring them profit.

Yet during the past week the record shows that 10 ironworks have started, and only two have stopped, 13 woolenworks have started and 9 more are about ready to start, while 3 have stopped. Similar things are seen in other industries, and the additional establishments are not starting up with some increase in orders received.

The decline in wheat was over 6 cents in spite of an official report of yield far below estimates generally accepted, reflects perception of the error of the report, and also of the influence of enormous exports of corn instead of wheat, 80,000,000 bushels in seven months. When two bushels of corn can be had for less than one bushel of wheat, 80,000,000 bushels, and in January 7,859,127 bushels of corn have gone abroad from Atlantic ports, against 5,306,349 bushels last year, while Atlantic exports of wheat and flour have been 6,535,154 bushels, against 8,403,765 last year. As the great crop of corn prevents much advance in its price, its outgo affects the demand for wheat, and a heavy liquidation of speculation has occurred, with the price of corn scarcely changing.

Sales of wool in January have never been surpassed in that month nor in any other month, except last November and July of 1895 and 1892. The price has remained about steady.

Iron and steel show little gain, production having increased so heavily before, and the gradual enlargement of demand for finished products has not overtaken that increase. Lower prices result for Bessemer pig, Grey forge and for southern iron at Chicago, for angle and for cut nails, and the average of all quotations is the lowest since early last year. For sheets there is active demand and better also for bars, on account of much car building. Competition causes sales of tinplate 10 to 15 cents below the agreed price.

Failures for the week have been 331 in the United States against 404 last year, and 57 in Canada against 70 last year.

DECLARER FOR PERPETUAL PEACE.

A Resolution Favoring Arbitration Introduced by Senator Bacon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator Bacon (Dem., Ga.) has introduced a joint resolution in the senate declaring that the United States favors settling all differences with all nations by arbitration.

The closing resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, Further, that the United States hereby invite all civilized nations to make corresponding and reciprocal declaration to the end that wars between nations may cease, and that an universal reign of peace may be inaugurated and perpetually maintained."

Mr. Bacon spoke briefly on the resolution, saying that a declaration by congress, which is the warmaking power, would exert far greater influence than peace and against war than any treaty. He expressed hope that favorable report would be speedily made by the committee on foreign relations and that congress would make the declarations stated in the resolutions. The resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

A Challenge to Alteig.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Judge O. N. Carter, head of the Chicago election commission, in a letter to ex-Governor John P. Alteig of Illinois, denies his sweepings charges of fraud in the recent election, especially as regards Chicago, and calls upon him to produce his proofs.

The resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

WILL DIVIDE WEAVER'S JOB.

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LONDON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Madrid says that Lieutenant General Azcarraga, the Spanish minister for war, will, according to report, soon be appointed governor general of Cuba in succession of General Weyler, who, however, will retain command of the military forces of Spain in the island.

KILLED A TENNESSEE BAD MAN.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 30.—A posse of police officers went to the house of Billy Carter, a noted desperado, who had shot Police Captain I. C. Russell several months ago. Carter opened fire on the officers, the first shot breaking Officer Charles Brock's arm. Carter fell pierced by 12 bullets.

OFFERS TO BOARD THE CADETS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. H. G. Burch, manager of the Ebbitt House, has written to Secretary Lamont offering to board the West Point cadets for nothing if they will be allowed to attend the inauguration.

INSURANCE MAN'S QUADRUPLE CRIME.

WAYNE, Neb., Jan. 30.—C. K. Rash returned home from a revival meeting here and murdered his wife and three children. He did not resist arrest. It is supposed he is insane.

KILLED AT MINE.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Jan. 30.—Edward Balsam has been instantly killed and three others were injured, two probably fatally, at the Geologic mine, near Flemington, this county.

TO PROHIBIT GOLD CONTRACTS.

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HOT TIME IN THE HOUSE.

Powers and Barrett Assaulted Each Other—Hardy's Threat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The house has witnessed another exciting and somewhat sensational episode. At the end of an acrimonious debate on the conference report on the bill to confer the rights and franchises of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad on the purchasers under the mortgage foreclosure, Mr. Powers (Vt.) and Mr. Barrett (Mass.) exchanged broadsides. Mr. Powers defended the conference report against the assaults of a half score of members led by Mr. Barrett. The latter was particularly severe in his criticisms, charging that a stock jobbing operation was behind the measure.

This drew from Mr. Powers, near the close of the debate, a reply in which he charged that Boston was the home of railroad wreckers, and with keen satire ridiculed the Massachusetts member, and continued that perhaps he was "interested" in his opposition. Mr. Barrett, in responding, was very vicious, not only denying absolutely any interest in the bill, but scorning Mr. Powers, who, he said, was on the supreme bench of Vermont when the Central railroad of that state was "wrecked" under its decree.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dox-
see, a daughter.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and
Mrs. Philip Gens.

Dr. Williamson has moved into the
North Mill street residence of F. Hook-
way.

Work will be resumed at the rolling
mill on Monday, after an idleness of one
week.

Mrs. Owen and Miss June, of Chicago,
are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Steele.

Miss Howells, of Bridgeport, who was
the guest of Miss Estella Lynch, return-
ed home.

John Ellis and family have moved
into their recently purchased property in
Henry street.

Mrs. Mary J. Benedict, of Akron, is
on a visit to W. D. Benedict and family,
of North East street.

John B. Russell has bought out Ed-
win Mansz, who has been conducting an
East Main street restaurant.

Receiver Blieckensperfer of the W. &
L. E. announces that the December pay-
ment will be settled in a few days,
also.

Edward Roseman, of Columbus, who is
visiting his parents in the city, will
spend a portion of next week in Cleve-
land.

A sled load of Canton young folks
came to grief through a breakdown,
three miles west of that city, last night,
and they were compelled to walk home.

The Dalton Gazette says: "There is a
coal excitement west and northwest of
town. We will fool round till we will
be the centre of the 'Massillon district'."
yet."

The membership fee of the Woman's
Cemetery Association are now due for
1897. The same should be remitted to
the treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Jones, on or be-
fore February 1.

An addition will be made to the force
of clerks in Superintendent J. F. Stout's
office in the person of C. N. Hawley.
Mr. Hawley was formerly employed in
Russell & Co.'s office.

A sled load of young people from
Canal Fulton spent a delightful evening
at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Kling,
24 Jarvis avenue, last evening. Music
and games of all kinds were enjoyed.

The ladies of the Maccabees will give
an old fashioned social at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilhelm, No. 65
East South street, Wednesday evening,
Feb. 10. All are cordially invited to at-
tend.

The Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg
Coal Company, in the United States
court at Columbus, yesterday, confessed
judgment in the sum of \$302,234.11, with
interest from January 15, 1897, in favor
of Myron T. Herrick and Robert Blieck-
ensperfer, receivers of the Wheeling &
Lake Erie road.

A monstrous sleigh and four horses
took Jamie Willison and twenty five
of his young friends and schoolmates to
Navarre yesterday, where they met the
pupils of Miss May Bowman's school,
and all had a very merry time investigat-
ing every nook and corner of the
Navarre hotel, and at the same time dis-
posing of vast quantities of lunch and
hot lemonade.

Among the names of the successful
applicants who recently took the state
examination at Cincinnati to become
registered pharmacists is that of Harry
Rider, of the firm of Rider & Gardner,
of this city. Mr. Rider had had more
than a dozen years of experience in his
profession, but before going into busi-
ness for himself there was no particular
advantage in being registered.

The Canton correspondent of the
Pittsburg Despatch makes this astonish-
ingly frank observation: "Talk of Can-
ton in a baseball league is foolish. Can-
ton has no grounds, no disposition to
establish any, and the town is dead in
that respect. It's a mean thing to say
about Canton, but enthusiasts would
better elicit the interests of Massillon,
which has more sporting blood on a foot
of ground than Canton ever had within
its limits."

The Jordan-Moylan mine, located near
Milpurt, which is in operation, is now
furnishing coal to Reed & Company's
glass factory. For several weeks Mr. Reed
was compelled to have a car shipped
daily from the Pittsburg district. The
Pennsylvania Company's switch to the
Jordan mine has just been completed
and shipments will begin at once. Up
to this time coal was conveyed to the
city by teams, and twenty four were
lined up at the shaft Thursday morning.

Mrs. E. Kentner was baking bread
in a large gasoline stove, at her
home in Houston street, Friday after-
noon. She left the house for a moment,
and when she returned the kitchen was
ablaze. One of the gasoline fires evi-
dently had become extinguished, and
the gas that was thereby generated prob-
ably ignited from the other burner, with
the above result. The fire company re-
sponded promptly, and through its ef-
forts great damage to the house was
averted.

The following ministers and laymen
of the East Ohio Conference have just
recently been elected as delegates of the
general conference of the United Breth-
ren church, which will convene at To-
ledo, Iowa, next May: Rev. D. W.
Sprinkle, Ashland; Rev. W. O. Sifert,
Navarre; Rev. J. F. Shepherd, Ph. D.,
West Point; M. L. Oliver, Navarre; H.
E. Cole, Midvale, and J. T. Daugherty,
Westchester. Mr. Cole is a brother of the
Rev. E. V. Cole, pastor of the U. B.
church of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Louis Albrecht gave
a card party of thirteen tables, at their
Prospect street residence, Friday even-
ing, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edward
R. Albrecht. Seventeen games of pro-
gressive euchre were played, at the con-
clusion of which scores were taken down
and Mrs. Wailes found to be first among
the ladies. A cut glass dish was her re-
ward. Mr. C. A. Gates and Mr. S. A.
Conrad were obliged to cut to decide
which of the men were in the lead, and
the handsome volume given as the prize,
went to Mr. Conrad. A consolation
prize, a large reproduction of Gibson's
pictures of the Marchioness and Dick
Swiveller, done by Miss Albrecht, was
won by J. W. McClymonds. Mrs. Owen
and Miss June, of Canton, who are Mrs.

Steele's guests, were among those pres-
ent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pooock entertained
at their Prospect street home in a char-
acteristically delightful manner, last
night. Thirteen tables were occupied,
and drive whist held the attention
of the players until twenty-two games
had been finished. The prizes were ex-
tremely beautiful. Mrs. J. G. Lester,
who was first among the ladies, received
a silver and gold salad fork, and Mrs.
Hicks Brown, who stood second, won a
silver mounted pocketbook. The best
score among the men was that of Mr.
Edwin L. Arnold, who was given a set
of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's books. Mr.
William M. Reed, who was marked
next, obtained a pair of handsome sus-
pender. There was consolation for Mr.
I. M. Taggart, who was last on the list,
in a pretty scarf pin.

AUDACIOUS KISSANE.

The Rogue and Forger Was a Typical
Soldier of Fortune.

The hero of the following story, Kis-
sane, had been a prominent business
man in Cincinnati. He was tried with
others and acquitted on the charge of
burning the steamboat Martha Wash-
ington to secure insurance, and after-
ward was sent to the penitentiary for a
large bank forgery:

Into the Walker Nicaragua expedition,
made up for the most part of "men
of strong character, tired of the hum-
drum of common life and ready for a
career which might bring them the
sweets of adventure or the rewards of
fame," Kissane now, on coming out of
the penitentiary, threw himself with all
the abandon of his daring nature. He ar-
rived at Nicaragua Feb. 1, 1856. Under
an assumed name, he was soon ap-
pointed and commissioned assistant
commanding general, with the rank of
major, and ordered to take charge of the
commissariat of the army. He showed
such ability that Walker soon promoted
him. For eight or nine months he had
the entire finances of the country in his
hands, and but for his careful manage-
ment the filibustering scheme, it is con-
ceded, would have met an earlier de-
feat.

When General Walker marched to
Rivas, he left Granada in charge of
Kissane. The latter made sudden sallies
on the neighboring haciendas, and, cap-
turing the wives and daughters of promi-
nent Nicaraguans, held them as hos-
tages to be exchanged for money or pro-
visions. He is reputed to have made a
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endas and vouchers. Under his direction
cathedrals and convents and private
dwellings were pillaged of gold, silver
and jewels. The plunder, which filled
six large cedar chests, was melted,
packed in small bulk and shipped to
New Orleans. Robed in priestly vest-
ments and carrying the holy eucharist,
Kissane led a triumphant procession
through the streets of Granada. His au-
thority and bravery won him devoted
followers. Few, if any, of his compa-
nions in arms suspected his early history.
Nevertheless the tropics did not shield
him wholly from memory of the past.
Recognizing in one of the youthful fol-
lowers of the army the son of a man
who had testified against him in the
Martha Washington case, Kissane
had the young man arrested on some
trumped up charge and shot down in
cold blood.

One curious drawback to the celebrity of
this extraordinary little Jew is the fact
that his presence in court on behalf of a
client is, in nine cases out of ten regarded
as a kind of admission of the latter's guilt,
for Sir George enjoys such fame for his
ability to get his clients out of the most
desperate situations that he is certain to
be applied to for assistance whenever a
man of any prominence finds himself in
the mire. Indeed the worse the case and
the higher the rank of the personage in-
volved the more certain it is that an
application will be made to Ely Place for
professional assistance. It is only fair,
however, to say that, no matter how ter-
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sesses the knowledge of some skeleton in
the cupboard of the other side of the case,
and so brings about an abandonment of
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either in society or in business who are not
cursed with some skeleton, the existence
of which they are eager at all costs to keep
from becoming known.

When the Duke of Orleans became in-
volved in a scandal that threatened to en-
tail his appearance in the divorce court, he
applied for advice to the Prince of Wales,
and the latter at once took him off to Ely
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was ever heard of the matter. The cases
in which Sir George has been employed in
keeping out of court are so numerous that
it is difficult to conceive how he can have

Bret Harte's "Overland" Enemy.

In the Atlantic Monthly Mr. Charles
Warren Stoddard, describing the ap-
pearance of Bret Harte's "The Luck of
Roaring Camp," explains the story of
the woman who was opposed to its pub-
lication. There have been many render-
ings of this incident. Mr. Stoddard's
version is unquestionably the correct
one.

In the August number of The Over-
land Monthly (1868) appeared "The
Luck of Roaring Camp." If Mr. Harte
had been in doubt as to his vocation
before, that doubt was now dispelled for-
ever. Never was a more emphatic or
unquestionable literary success. That
success began in the composing room,
when a female compositor revolted at
the unaccustomed combination of men-
tal force, virility and originality. No
doubt it was all very sudden and unex-
pected. It shook the editorial and com-
posing rooms, the business office and a
limited number of worthy people who
had seen "The Luck" in manuscript as
they had never been shaken save by the
notorious Californian earthquake. The
climax was precipitated when the justly
indignant editor, whose motives, liter-
ary judgment and good taste had been
impeached, declared that "The Luck of
Roaring Camp" should appear in the
very next number of The Overland
Monthly or he would resign his office.
Wisdom finally prevailed, the article
appeared, The Overland's success was
assured, and its editor was famous.

For the Arbitration Treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—A petition
praying that the senate promptly ratify
the arbitration treaty with Great
Britain has been forwarded to Senator
Cameron for presentation. The docu-
ment bears the signatures of over 100
of the foremost citizens of Philadel-
phia.

The Reason Why.

A lady happened to remark to an ath-
letic friend that it was very strange that
most of the bad bicycling accidents
seemed to happen to women—and could
he account for it—were they more
"foolhardy?" "Not at all," he replied.
"The real reason is, I think, that women
cannot judge distances. Now, from
his earliest youth up a boy is trained
through his games to accurately measure
yards and feet. You will see a
woman rush in between two carts where
a man could tell you to a certainty that
it would be impossible to avoid an accident.
It is just the want of a trained
eye that does the mischief."—Philadel-
phia Ledger.

HUSHING UP SCANDALS

How English Officials Unite to
Protect Titled Criminals.

SKELETONS KEPT OUT OF SIGHT.

PECCADILLOS OF GREAT MEN KEPT FROM PUBLI-
CITY IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE SOCIAL FABRIC
FROM CONTEMPT—SIR GEORGE LEWIS
AND HIS DANGEROUS SECRETS.

The recent suit for criminal libel brought
by Earl Russell against his mother-in-law,
Selina, Lady Scott, which resulted in her
being sentenced to eight months' detention
in the same prison in which the dowager
Duchess of Sutherland was confined

concealment and oblivion are regarded as
preferable. In Europe the people of the
middle and the lower grades of society
show such a readiness and anxiety to fol-
low blindly in the lead of those whom they
regard as their superiors in rank, not alone
in dress, manner and speech, but even in
conduct, that it is argued even by crimi-
nologists exercising magisterial and judi-
cial authority that any publicity accorded
to the misdeeds of a person of rank and so-
cial position affects injuriously the moral
tone of the masses and becomes not only a
nuisance, but also an incentive to crime.

It is on the strength of these arguments
that Sir George Lewis and not only dis-
tinguished lawyers like himself, but like-
wise the officials intrusted with the ad-
ministration of justice, and even the royal
arbiters of the great world of London,
unite in an endeavor to hush up crime to
an extent of which the people in this
country have little conception. It is a
member of the aristocracy, the Hon. Ham-
ilton Cuffe, younger brother and heir to
the Earl of Desart, who holds the impor-
tant office of crown prosecutor. This func-
tionary is charged with the duty of decid-
ing what cases shall be prosecuted in be-
half of the people—a duty analogous to
that of the district attorney of New York
—and it depends upon him to a great ex-
tent whether a criminal of high degree
escapes or receives the punishment of his
crime. In a number of instances no pro-
ceedings for prosecution have been insti-
tuted until the offender was well beyond
the reach of the authorities, and this practice
is even carried to such a point that in
some notable instances the police have
actually warned titled criminals that war-
rants had been issued for their arrest,
which would be held back for 24 hours in
order to enable them to get out of the country.
Many cases of this kind could be cited.
But it is only fair to add that in
acting thus the judicial, the magisterial
and the police officials concerned are
prompted entirely by considerations of
public weal and morality, and that not
even the most bitter opponents of the sys-
tem have ever imputed to any of them dis-
honesty, corruption, or even family con-
siderations in the matter.

WITH A HOT POKER.

How a Pennsylvania Blacksmith Vanquished a Bear.

When turning a switch at Natalie, Pa.,
a few days ago, a Lehigh Valley railroad
brakeman named Martz was attacked by a
bear which leaped out from a thicket.

The brakeman had no weapon except a
pocketknife. With this he defended him-
self as best he could, yelling lustily all the
time.

Indeed it may safely be taken for granted
that not more than one-third, perhaps
not even one-quarter, of the scoundrels affect-
ing prominent people in Great Britain
ever reach the knowledge of the public, for
with all its faults, English society pos-
sesses an esprit de corps that is not to be
found in that of New York. When any
one of its members happens to wander
from the highroad of honesty and honor
—which is very broad and spacious in
these modern times—into the byways of
crime, all the members of his class, not
alone in his interests, but also in their
own, unite in an effort to hush the matter
up. And in this they invariably enjoy the
invaluable assistance of Sir George Lewis,
who is popularly declared to know enough
to hang half a dozen of the biggest men in
the city of London and to possess the
means to do it.

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BREIN, BRAKEMAN AND BLACKSMITH.

time to a blacksmith named McCauley,
who was at work in his little shop near
McCauley rushed to the brakeman's as-
sistance. The bear had overpowered the
brakeman, but McCauley thrust a redhot
iron into the bear's side, and it soon rolled
over and died. Martz escaped with sev-
eral broken ribs and a crushed arm.

The following figures show fluctua-
tions of stocks as furnished by T. B. Ar-
nold's exchange:

	Open- ing	High	Low	Close